fire and life than their darker sisters. The *mestizas* were made for moonlight, romance, and love—and they know it.

The native costume of the Filipino women is very becoming to them. It is a costume uniquely their own and considered by many as the most beautiful native dress in the world. The materials vary, but the colors are always vivid and strikingly blended. The waist has large loose sleeves, which show smooth-skinned arms, and is cut low enough in front to display soft, perfectly moulded throats and shoulders and give hint of firm, rounded breasts. About the neck is a starched and folded ^*anuelo* (neck handkerchief) which flatteringly frames the face. Delicate handmade slippers complete the ensemble. These costumes often cost hundreds of pesos, and great is the competition among the socialites to be acclaimed the best dressed lady present.

The position of Filipino women is rather of the Occident than of the Orient. They are as highly honored and well treated as are the women of America. This was relatively true even before the arrival of the Spaniards centuries ago. Legaspi, the first Governor-General, reported, "They [the Filipinos] treat their women well and respect them." After Spanish occupation we find the Dons of Castille according the Filipino women due honor and marrying the girls of the well-to-do families. Women are now shown every consideration by the men of the Islands. Recently, the Philippine Legislature empowered married women of age to dispose freely of their paraphernal property without

the consent of the husband.

Filipino girls are afforded splendid opportunities to obtain good educations. Some educational institutions are exclusively for them. The public schools, the University of the Philippines, and private universities and colleges, including the venerable University of Santo Tomas, are coeducational

The fair sex have made the most of their opportunities and